The Pyongyang Times

No. 47 (579) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1975 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The platform of the report meeting held to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Democratic Women's Union

Grand Report Meeting Commemorating 30th Anniversary of KDWU Founding Held; the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Attends

A grand report meeting commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Democratic Women's Union was held at the People's Palace of Culture on November 17 with the attendance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

Put up with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician, genius of revolution and sun of the nation, who founded the original idea and theory on the solution of the women's question by embodying the immortal Juche idea, clearly pointed to the road of finally solving the question of women's emancipation and has led the women's movement of our country along the one straight path of victory.

Seen in the meeting hall were the slogans reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and the placard reading: "May the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoy a long life in good health!"

The spacious meeting hall was packed to capacity with functionaries of the Women's Union and working women in the capital.

Wives of foreign diplomatic envoys in our country were invited to the report meeting.

At 5:30 p.m., the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the initiator of the great Juche idea, founder and guide of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and benefactor who liberated the women of our country, appeared on the platform.

The entire attendants, their hearts swelling with infinite reverence and loyalty to the respected and beloved leader, enthusiastically welcomed the fatherly leader with the rousing cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and stormy applause.

Functionaries of the Women's Union courteously presented a floral basket to the fatherly leader and reverentially wished good health and a long life to the great leader.

The platform was taken by Comrade Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council; Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk; and Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, So Chol, Yang Hyong Sop and Ho Dam and responsible functionaries of Party and power bodies and working people's organizations, functionaries of the Women's Union, the women who took part in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and woman labour innovators.

An opening address was made at the report meeting. It began with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu conveyed amid the thunderous applause of the attendants the congratulatory message sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the entire members of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and women thanks to the solicitude of the great leader.

Comrade Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, delivered a report.

She said that though the Korean Democratic Women's Union is only 30 years old, the Korean women's movement has a glorious history of nearly half a century and its brilliant revolutionary tradition.

Saying that the Korean women turned out in the struggle for the independence of the country and the emancipation of the women under the leadership of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from the time when he stood in the van of our revolution, and the glorious history of our modern women's movement started in that time, Comrade Kim Song Ae went on:

The great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung regarded the women's question as one of the fundamental questions of social revolution and paid deep attention to the solution of the women's question from the very day he took the road of revolution in his early years and has since led the women's emancipation movement of our country along the one straight path of victory.

The great leader was the first in the history of the world women's movement to found an original idea and theory for the settlement of the women's question by embodying the Juche idea and brightly lit the road ahead of the women's movement at each stage of the revolutionary development.

In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader President Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the character of our revolution and the historic experiences of the women's movement in our country, formulated, in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the tasks for the women's emancipation: to ensure equality based on humanity irrespective of sex, to improve the social position of women and respect their personalities. The idea of the fatherly leader on freeing the women from all manner of social and personal oppression and inequality and ensuring them equality based on humanity irrespective of sex is the programme for the emancipation of women expounding the essential content and task for the settlement of the women's question at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The whole course of the women's movement in our country is the glorious course along which the original idea of the great leader on the solution of the women's question has been brilliantly embodied and triumphed.

Pointing out that the pre-eminent idea of the respected and beloved leader on the emancipation of the women was brilliantly embodied in the women's emancipation movement of our country by Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea, the reporter said:

The Women's Association organized and guided by Kang Ban Sok and its brilliant activity marked the start of the Juche-based women's emancipation movement in our country and laid a solid groundwork for the development of the women's movement.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the guidance of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung marked an epochal turning-point in the women's emancipation movement, the reporter noted, and further said: Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist fighter and outstanding woman activist, and a large number of woman revolutionary fighters readily dedicated their youth and lives to the heroic struggle for the great leader, and for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of the women, going through all hardships and difficulties.

(Continued on Page 2)

His Excellency Agostinho Neto

President
People's Republic of Angola

Luanda

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own name, extend warm congratulations and greetings to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Angolan people on the occasion of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola upon the achievement of the national independence of Angola and your inauguration as President.

The independence of Angola and the founding of the People's Republic of Angola is a shining victory won by the Angolan people through their protracted heroic armed struggle against imperialism and colonialism and this is a great contribution to the struggle for the complete liberation of Africa and the anti-imperialist common cause of the third world countries.

I inform you that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to recognize the People's Republic of Angola.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation established between our two peoples in the anti-imperialist common struggle will be further strengthened and developed in all fields in the future, I heartily wish you and your people great successes in the struggle for building a new society, independent and prosperous.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, November 15, 1975

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade **Willi Stoph**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Horst Sindermann**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the independence of the RG.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Mohammed Reza Pahlavi**, Shahanshah of Iran, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's birthday.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, received a message from Comrade **Abdul Fattah Ismail** in reply to his message of greetings sent in connection with the formation of the United Political Organization of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the latter's election as General Secretary of the Organization.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 30th birthday of the WPK respectively from **the Central Committees of the Communist Party of China, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Albanian Workers' Party, the German Socialist Unity Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Spanish Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party, the Japan Communist Party, the Communist Party of Austria and the Sudan Socialist Union and the Secretariat of the CC of the Communist Party of France** and from **Jean Vengsang**, Chairman of the CC of the Workers' Party of Switzerland; **Gert Petersen**, Chairman of the CC of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark; **C. Lazeswara Lao**, Secretary General of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, and **Rodolfo Gioli**, Executive Member of the CC of the Communist Party of Argentina, on behalf of the CC of the CPA.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Messages of Greetings from Foreign Countries on the Occasion of the 30th Birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary of the WPK from Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal; Mohammed Anwar El Sadat, Chairman of the Arab Socialist Union of Egypt; Moussa Traore, Head of State, Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of the Republic of Mali; Macias Nguema Biyogo Neguendong, Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Moktar Ould Daddah, General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party; Mathieu Kerekou, President of the Republic of Dahomey; Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; Rodney Arismendi, First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Uruguay; Nicolas Chaoui, General Secretary of the CC of the Lebanese Communist Party; Pentti Waltzer, Chairman, and Aarne Selin, Secretary General, of the CC of the Finnish Socialist Workers' Party; Callebi Sorsa, Chairman, and Wolf Sund Kwist, General Secretary, of the CC of the Finnish Social Democratic Party; Bassos Rissarides, Chairman of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Jorge Del Prado, General Secretary, and Raul Acosta, Deputy General Secretary, of the CC of the Peruvian Communist Party; Herbert Miss, Chairman of the Guidance Committee of the Communist Party of Germany; Amir Abbas Hoveida, Secretary General of the Iranian National Resurrection Party and Prime Minister of Iran; Salbu Sant, Chairman of the Maltese Labour Party; Kamal Jumblat, Chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party, and Jaime Gasmuri Mujica, General Secretary of the Workers, Peasants and People's United Action Movement Party of Chile.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, also received messages of greetings from the Central Committees of the Portuguese Communist Party, the Mexican Communist Party, the Dominican Communist Party, the Liberal Party of Sri-Lanka and the Venezuelan Communist Party and from the Department of the Work Guidance of the Social- Democratic Party of Switzerland and the CC of the National Union of Cameroon.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Immortal Classic Work "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea"

Widely Reported by Foreign Press

According to foreign dispatches, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's historic report "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea" made at the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the WPK is appearing in the foreign press.

The Panamanian newspaper "Mattino" (October 29) carried the full text of his report.

The Syrian newspapers "Al Shoura" (October 25), "Al Ousbouh al Riadiah" (October 27), the Maltese newspaper "Malta News" (October 25), the Kuwaiti newspapers "Kuwaiti Times" (October 22) and "Al Kabas" (October 23), printed the full text of the third part of his report "Let Us Achieve the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country".

Carried in place of honour in each paper was a portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The "New York Times" (October 24) devoted the full page to the third part "Let Us Achieve the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country".

Printed in the paper was a respectful picture of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. In this picture he is seen acknowledging the enthusiastic cheers of the attendants at the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The October 30 issue of the Mauritius newspaper "The Nation" also carried the third part.

The full text of the great leader's report appeared in the November issue of the magazine "World Political Review" published by the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

Japanese major papers also printed on October 10 articles on the report delivered by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Carrying articles the "Asahi Shimbun" and "Tokyo Shimbun" printed august portraits of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, founder and guide of the WPK.

The following headlines were displayed across columns of the "Akahata", "Asahi Shimbun", "Mainichi Shimbun", "Yomiuri Shimbun", "Tokyo Shimbun" and other papers: "President Kim Il Sung Delivers a Report at the Commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Party", "The Commemoration of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea; President Kim Il Sung Delivers Report" and "President Kim Il Sung Lays Emphasis on Peaceful Reunification" and so on.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Immortal Classic Works

Published in Foreign Countries

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classic works are being brought out in many countries.

The answers of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by the Argentine journalists delegation has recently come off the press in Argentina in pamphlet form.

The publisher's note pointed out that Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the Argentine journalists delegation despite his heavy schedule in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, and said:

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, is the peerless patriot, national hero, outstanding leader of revolution and distinguished thinker and theoretician.

He was born in a revolutionary family on April 15, 1912. He set out on the road of revolutionary struggle at the age of 14 to restore his lost country. He led to victory the wars to liberate the country from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and to safeguard it from the armed invasion by the US imperialists. Today he is wisely guiding the struggle to build a new society in Korea.

He fathered the great Juche idea, led the revolution and construction to victory and converted Korea into a powerful socialist state, independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-reliant in the country's defence. Thus it became a "country of Juche" and a "model country of socialism" on which the world's people lavish praise.

He put forward the policy that calls for reunifying the divided country by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces and has been exerting his all efforts for its implementation.

In conclusion, the note said:

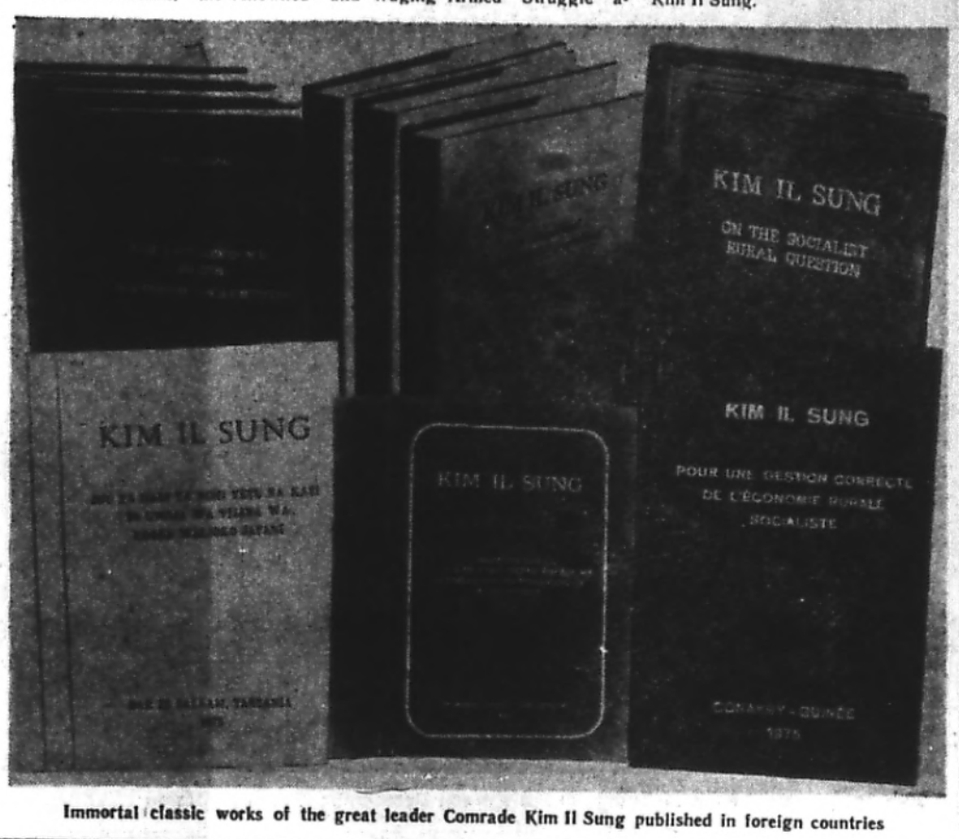
For all this Marshal Kim Il Sung enjoys high respect and adoration from the Korean people as well as the progressive peoples of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classic work "The Peoples of the Third World Who Advance under the Uplifted Banner of Independence Will Certainly Win Their Revolutionary Cause" was published recently by the Peruvian publishing house "Siglo XX" in pamphlet form.

In the meantime, the renowned publishing house "Sanseido" of Japan published "Kim Il Sung: Selection of Works during the Period of Anti-Japanese Revolution" which contains the celebrated classic works written by the great leader during the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The selection includes: "Let Us Repudiate the 'Left' Adventurist Line and Follow the Revolutionary Organizational Line", "On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism", "The Tasks of Communists for Consolidation and Development of Anti-Japanese National Liberation Struggle", "The Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland", "The Tasks of Korean Communists" and "The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well".

The pamphlets and selection carry in place of honour the portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.


KIM IL SUNG
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KIM IL SUNG
ON THE SOCIALIST RURAL QUESTION
POUR UNE GESTION CORRECTE DE L'ÉCONOMIE RURALE SOCIALISTE

Immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung published in foreign countries

(Continued from Page 1)

Comrade Kim Song Ae stressed that the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the Korean women's movement was established in the course of the twenty-odd year long arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and it became firm assets for the development of the women's movement in our country after liberation.

Saying that under the wise leadership of the great leader, the women's movement of our country entered a new stage of its development after liberation, she continued:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"To organizationally unite the women who account for one half of the entire membership of our society acquires great importance in expanding and strengthening the revolutionary forces and accelerating the construction of a rich and powerful new state.

Drawing on our experience gained in the women's activities during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, we must organize a women's union embracing the broad sections of working women in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and the demand of the new situation."

Noting that on the personal initiative of the great leader and under his guidance, the Korean Democratic Women's Union was founded on November 18, 1945, she said:

The founding of the KDWU was a great victory of the idea and theory of the great leader on building a Juche-based women's union and marked a historic turning-point in the development of the Korean women's movement.

From that time on the Korean women came to proudly participate in the socio-political life with their legitimate and united political organization and vigorously fight, as an organized unit, for the sake of the Party and the revolution and for the sake of the cause of women's emancipation.

Noting that the great leader enforced various democratic reforms, Comrade Kim Song Ae emphasized: The enforcement of the Law on Sex Equality was a historic event of great significance in realizing the social emancipation of the women and developing the women's movement onto a new stage.

She noted that our women were awakened and tempered politically and ideologically and grew to be a more powerful revolutionary force in the rigorous trials of the Fatherland Liberation War and played a great part in the postwar rehabilitation of the national economy and in the struggle for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Saying that the great leader, on a scientific analysis of the law governing the socialist and communist construction after the establishment of the socialist system, indicated a new way of finally solving the women's question, Comrade Kim Song Ae stressed: the fatherly leader's unique idea on revolutionizing and working-classizing the women is a great programme illumining the road of victoriously advancing the women's movement and finally solving the women's question.

Comrade Kim Song Ae said: today all our women are armed firmly with the Juche idea, and growing to be reliable woman revolutionaries of Juche type who thoroughly adhere to the principles of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the teachings of the great leader and Party policies and devote their all to the struggle to lessen the deep concern of the fatherly leader and the Central Committee of the Party.

Saying that today the women of our country are playing an important part in the country's political, economic and cultural life, she went on:

There are in our country today 7,051 woman deputies to power bodies at all levels from the Supreme People's Assembly to the county people's assemblies, who account for 33 per cent of the total number of deputies. Women account for 48 per cent of the entire labour force in our national economy and large numbers of women are holding such responsible posts as directors of factories and chairmen of co-operative farm management boards. Now women are rendering active services for the socialist construction in all fields of the national economy including light industry, agriculture, education and public health and are playing an important role in the field of geological prospecting crossing steep mountains. And our young woman intellectuals are actively contributing to the fulfilment of the three revolutions in the fields of industry and agriculture as members of the Three Revolution Teams organized by the great leader.

Noting that over the past 30 years the Women's Union has strengthened and developed to be a powerful transmission belt of the Workers' Party of Korea and a true revolutionary organization of the women, the reporter said:

All these victories and successes are attributable to the wise leadership and deep solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader gave priceless teachings to the women's movement of our country on 150 occasions and personally took one concrete measure after another for the solution of the women's question.

Comrade Kim Song Ae, representing the unanimous loyalty of the entire women of our country, extended highest glory and deepest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Chairman Kim Song Ae referred in detail to the concrete tasks before the Women's Union in the struggle for realizing the militant programme put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his historic report at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

She stated:

The women in the northern half of the Republic will actively support and encourage with might and main the south Korean women in their struggle against fascism and for democracy.

Referring to the tasks of the KDWU in the struggle for strengthening the international solidarity with our revolution, Comrade Kim Song Ae emphasized: The KDWU and the Korean women will vigorously fight for the victory of the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism in unity with the women of the socialist countries, in unity with the third world women and in unity with all progressive women of the world, under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

A letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants at the report meeting.

The report meeting closed with a chorus of the song "Long life and good health to the leader".

The report meeting was followed by an art performance given by artists of a central art troupe in Pyongyang and kindergarten children from different parts of the country.

The Leader of the People

"You Must Learn Hard and Become Revolutionists!"

It was in the spring of 1951, the difficult year of the Fatherland Liberation War, when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called at Osogi village, Palchong-ri, Taedong county, South Pyongan Province.

The leader spent a fairly long time there, chatting with village women. He went into many questions to understand the village affairs in detail. He asked them what job they were doing and if they had any difficulty in the work of the village Women's Union.

The head of the Union informed him of the work done by her organization and living conditions of villagers. She added that the organization of the Union directed a great deal of attention to aiding the People's Army men, those families whose members were killed by the enemy and soldiers' families. She concluded her explanation by saying that for lack of knowledge it was difficult for her to assume charge of the Women's Union.

Very much satisfied to know that the work of the village Women's Union was going on smoothly, as required by the Party, he said to this effect:

You said that lack of knowledge makes you difficult to assume charge of the Women's Union, but you study, then you can do it with full credit. If you do as instructed by the Party there will be no mistake. The first thing you must know is the Party policy. ...The anti-Japanese guerrillas studied while fighting in mountains, so you must find time to learn while working.

He went on to say: The organization of the Women's Union must strive to unite women around the Party. Particularly it should enlist those families whose members were killed by the enemy and soldiers' families who would be its hard-core elements, work with them properly and produce many cadres.

And he urged that the organization of the Women's Union should extensively inaugurate the "let-women-take-plough movement" under the conditions in which young people joined in the army; the soldiers' families do farming well in the rear, so that their husbands could defeat Yankee devils as early as possible at the front.

For women to do better the work of the Women's Union, he said, there should be no worries about home life. Then he asked kindly if they had any inconveniences in their lives.

In answer to this question the Union head said that thanks to the warm care of the Party there were no troubles. Caused by his paternal affection now the strain gradually gave way. She said that they would be happy only if they could get some salt for bean paste. The instant she finished her words, women of the soldiers' families chimed in. They said that they had also no inconveniences in their lives, but the only thing they desired of him was to let them hear from their husbands and sons fighting at the front.

After jotting down in his memo the names of their husbands and sons serving in the army, he said that they would soon get the news and promised that they would be provided with salt.

At the end of his talk he said: **"I hope you must learn hard and become revolutionists!"** With these words he left the village, giving each of them a squeeze of the hand.

It was in the early morning two days later.

Quite unexpectedly, six trucks arrived in the village.

The trucks were fully loaded with salt and rubber shoes. They were told that these goods were sent by the fatherly leader. Every family unit was provided with a sack of salt and every woman with a pair of rubber shoes.

And some time later happy news reached the village from the husbands and sons at the front.

Greatly moved by the innumerable favours and solicitude of the leader the villagers were filled with the feelings of boundless reverence for him.

"Beloved leader, we are very grateful for your favour", saying to themselves thus, the Union members made their firm resolve to learn hard as taught by him and become revolutionists infinitely loyal to him.

Wholehearted Devotion to the Leader

In the days of the 15-year arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army not only always protected and safeguarded the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung politically and ideologically with their lives but also lived and fought stoutly, with the intense loyalty to him that never diminished under any adverse circumstances.

Among them was an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter named Comrade Li Gwon Haeng.

"Our respected Comrade Commander,

I'm writing with my best wishes for you, who have been traversing the rough and rugged path, waging hard-fought battles. I'm all right under your deep affection, doing all I can to get well.

Bedridden, I'm so deeply touched by the thought of the by-gone days when I learned and grew up in your embrace that sleep would not come sometimes.

I was orphaned at an early age by the enemy. You took me to your heart to bring me up and taught me how to fight to take vengeance for the death of my parents and contribute to the victory in the Korean revolution. But now I find myself lying in bed, no weapon in my hands. Painful thoughts crowd upon my mind.

I am now unable to devote myself to the struggle for the victory of the Korean revolution, the most valuable, worth-while and great cause. This torments me more than I can bear.

I hope that my full recovery at an earliest possible date would bring me back to you, my respected Comrade Commander, to my place in the revolutionary ranks."

This is a passage of the letter Comrade Li Gwon Haeng addressed to the leader from the hospital in a secret camp where he was under the treatment for the wounds inflicted in the Shiherhtaokou Battle in 1939.

As can be clearly perceived from the letter, his profound respect and reverence for the leader and his selfless fidelity towards the revolution were always deep-seated in his mind during his short but praiseworthy life.

When the said battle was in full swing under the great leader's command in the spring of 1939 on the eve of the KPRA's historic advance into the homeland, Comrade Li fought devotedly in defence of the leader's safety.

The enemy offered stiff resistance in a desperate bid to stem the attack of the KPRA in reliance upon a strong battery.

Machineguns rattled, and the bullets flew by the command post.

"Comrade Commander! You're in danger." So shouting, Comrade Li who stood by to guard him anxiously advised him more than once to move the command post to a safety zone.

But the leader was not inclined to leave the spot which afforded a fine view of all the positions held by his units, and he continued to direct battle. Comrade Li stayed with the leader all the while, gripped by the apprehensions for his safety.

All of a sudden the enemy's machinegun bullets started to zip past him in rapid succession.

Comrade Li immediately flung himself in front of the leader and shielded him from the bullets. The moment he collapsed. A bullet went through one of his legs.

The leader held him in his arms with an aching heart and gave him the first aid.

Presently, the enemy's battery was captured. The Shiherhtaokou Battle ended in a shining victory for the KPRA.

Thanks to the leader's solicitude Comrade Li Gwon Haeng was then evacuated to a hospital in a secret camp for treatment.

But an unforeseen, severe ordeal befell to him.

The enemy swooped down upon the hospital and arrested Comrade Li.

But his allegiance to the great leader remained unabated even in prison.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to this effect:

A revolutionary ought to keep his lofty constancy to the last minute and not to break the secrets of revolution, what may come. The secrets of revolution are the heart and soul of the revolutionary movement.

Comrade Li Gwon Haeng, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, fought back the Japanese imperialist hangmen courageously and unyieldingly, holding fast to his revolutionary constancy, when they put him to brutal torture and tried the hardest to appease him.

The enemy who knew that he was directly educated by the great leader sensed that he would not open his mouth to speak, but left no means untried to force him to change his mind, because he was a youngster in his 20 or so.

Nothing, however, could break the iron-strong will of the young revolutionist.

His revolutionary spirit was as strong as a 100-year-old tree which is too deeply rooted to sway in the most violent storms. This terrified the Japanese imperialist hangmen.

The enemy decided to take him to the execution ground.

Comrade Li bid his last farewell to his comrades in revolution behind bars, encouraging them to fight it out as staunchly as ever. He slowly walked to the execution ground without a shadow of gloom.

He died a heroic death, wishing the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a long life in good health and shouting at the top of his voice "Long live Korean independence!"

Comrade Li Gwon Haeng was selflessly devoted to the great leader with all his heart. He lived only for the sake of the leader, and willingly dedicated his youth and life to him in the struggle. He is no more with us. But his intense loyalty to the leader will be enshrined deep in our hearts for good.

Kim Ik Gwon

Korea Must Be Reunified in Accordance with the Three Principles and Five-point Proposition Put Forward by the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG for National Reunification

"World Conference of Lawyers for Supporting Korean People's Struggle for Withdrawal of US Troops from South Korea and Attainment of Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Country" Closes with Success in Damascus, Mass Meeting Held in Homs, Syria

"The World Conference of Lawyers for Supporting the Korean People's Struggle for the Withdrawal of US Troops from South Korea and the Attainment of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" which opened in Damascus, the capital of Syria, on October 25 closed on October 26, according to a report from Damascus.

A letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid the enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants of the Conference.

A general declaration and an action programme were also adopted at the Conference.

At the Conference speeches were made by Arshidat Shafik, General Secretary of the Arab Lawyers Union; Senegalese delegate Niang Babacar, General Secretary of the Senegalese Democratic Lawyers Association; Togolese delegate Amega Atsu-Koffi, President of the Togolese Supreme Court of Justice and Member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally; Gordon Butshe, delegate of Zimbabwe; Doctor of Law Closca Ionel, Romanian delegate; Indian delegate Chandra Harish, Secretary General of the Indian Democratic Lawyers Association; Lawyer Ngalo Zenzile, South African delegate; Greek delegate Coutsocheras Jean, Member of the Greek Parliament and Chairman of the Greek Democratic Lawyers Association; Australian delegate Roebuck Derek, Dean of the Law Faculty of the Tasmanie University, Australia; Nashat Ibrahim Akram, delegate of the Arab Lawyers Union; Saber Falhout, delegate of the International Organization of Journalists; Bazbuz, Member of the Syrian Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party; the President of the Syrian Supreme Court who headed the Syrian lawyers delegation; the Chairman of the Syrian Democratic Lawyers Association; the Vice-Chairman of the Syrian Lawyers Association; the Chairman of the Lawyers Organization of the Syrian Trade Union; Valentin, Vice-President of the Supreme Court of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic; Seikichi Ueda, head of the delegation of the Japan Free Bar Association; Durmayer Heinrich, Chairman of the Austrian Democratic Lawyers Association; Doueri Mouhamed, lawyer of Lebanon; Abdallah Adel, lawyer of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Karpati Lazlo, Member of the Hungarian Democratic Lawyers Association and Chairman of the Hungarian National Lawyers Association; Cuth Juraj, Professor of International Law of Czechoslovakia; Kaukunga Syapa, lawyer of Southwest Africa; Ngo Ba Thanh, Director of the International Law Department of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Omar Al-huraibi, Member of the Democratic Lawyers Association of Democratic Yemen; Egolfopoulos Tassos, Secretary General of the Greek Democratic Lawyers Association; Vekilov Janko, Professor of the International Public Law of Bulgaria; Gschwind Alexander, Secretary of the Swiss Democratic Lawyers Association; Goran Elwin, Professor of Law of Sweden; Bentoumi Amar, Chairman of the Algerian Lawyers Association; Medthouda Ahmed, President of the Court of Algiers; Al Jabiri Ihsan, Vice-Chairman of the Iraqi Lawyers Association; Ferrucci Romeo, Councillor of the Completes Court of Italy; a lawyer of the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine and a lawyer of West Germany.

Expressing full support to the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the speakers unanimously manifested firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

They strongly demanded the dissolution of the "UN Command" and the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

And then, they expressed the firm belief that the Korean people would certainly realize the just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the unanimous support and solidarity of the world progressive people.

Indeed, the Conference became a historic occasion that demonstrated again to the whole world the justice and great vitality of the policy of the country's independent and peaceful reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

It was also an important landmark which roundly exposed the aggresssive crimes of US imperialism against Korea and greatly contributed to further strengthening the common struggle of the lawyers and peoples of the world for the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and accelerating the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

* * *

A grand mass meeting in support of "the World Conference of Lawyers for Supporting the Korean People's Struggle for the Withdrawal of US Troops from South Korea and the Attainment of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" and the resolution of the Conference was held in Homs City of Syria on October 27, according to a report.

Put up with due respect on the platform of the meeting were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

The portraits were flanked by the flags of our country and Syria.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the loud applause of the entire attendants.

The letter fully supported the general declaration and action programme of the World Conference of Lawyers and extended all-out support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country independently and peacefully on the basis of the three principles and five-point programme of national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and wished the Korean people a great victory in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the complete victory of socialism under his wise leadership.

The letter pointed out that Korea and Syria which are linked by the close bonds of friendship and solidarity will certainly triumph.

In conclusion, it sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader.

Present at the mass meeting were the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Homs Provincial Committee of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and other personages concerned and working people.

The meeting was also attended by Kim Gwan Sop, head of the delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, and members of the delegation.

The Chairman of the Homs Provincial Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Chairman of the Homs Provincial Committee of the Youth League addressed the meeting. The head of the delegation of the KDLA also made an address.

On October 28 a mass rally supporting the World Conference of Lawyers and the resolution of the Conference was held in the "Assi Fo" army base of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Syria.

Korean Reunification Question Must Be Solved Independently, in Accordance with Korean People's Will and Desire

Foreign Party and Government Leaders Stress in Messages of Greetings to World Conference of Lawyers

Party and government leaders of foreign countries sent messages of greetings to "the World Conference of Lawyers for Supporting the Korean People's Struggle for the Withdrawal of US Troops from South Korea and the Attainment of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" held in Damascus, the capital of Syria, expressing support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification and wishing the Conference success in its work, according to a report from Damascus.

In his message of greetings, **Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Romanian Socialist Republic,** noted that the World Conference of Lawyers for supporting the Korean people's struggle is one more proof that progressive public circles are directing attention to the just cause of the people who are struggling to defend the legitimate right to choose a social system and a road of socio-economic development without outside interference.

He emphasized:

The Romanian Socialist Republic firmly supports the constructive proposals and the correct policy consistently advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for realizing the entirely righteous, vital desire of the Korean nation for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Romanian people consider that the proposals put forward by the DPRK constitute a constructive way of solution for attaining this great national goal and, accordingly, these proposals should enjoy the extensive support and approval of all the peoples, all the progressive forces and world public opinion.

He expressed the conviction that the Korean question will be solved in accordance with the will and desire of the Korean people with the firm support of the peaceloving countries and all progressive public opinion of the world.

In its message of greetings, **the National Liberation Front of Algeria noted that it will support for ever the just struggle of the Korean people against US imperialism and for achieving national reunification under the guidance of the sagacious leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung.**

In his message of greetings, **Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,** warmly greeted the World Conference of Lawyers.

He said:

US imperialism sustained an ignominious defeat in the war of aggression against Korea. But, proceeding from its reactionary and double-faced nature, it keeps hold on south Korea, using the Pak Jung Hi clique subservient to it to obstruct Korea's reunification and make preparations for another war.

The Vietnamese people fully support the just struggle of the Korean people, demand the withdrawal of all the imperialist troops from south Korea, sternly denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and their stooges and resolutely support the cause of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

A message of greetings from **Moussa Traore, Head of State, Premier of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of Mali,** pointed out:

The question of Korea's reunification is one of the questions to which our government and people always direct particular attention and the struggle for its just solution is part of the struggle of the peoples of the third world countries.

World-wide solidarity with the cause of Korea's reunification will continue to strengthen and Korea's reunification must be achieved in accordance with the legitimate desire of the Korean people.

In his message of greetings **Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo,** exposed and denounced the manœuvres of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique to keep the Korean nation split and start a new war.

Stressing that the Togolese government severed relations with the south Korean puppet regime and recognizes only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he pointed out:

We consider that no progress in the Korean question since 1953 is ascribable entirely to the stationing of foreign troops in south Korea, their reinforcement and manœuvres of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" to perpetuate the split.

All the nations and all the states should, above all, demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and, then, render help so that the brothers in the north and the south of Korea may sit together at one place and settle the question of the country's reunification independently and in accordance with the desire of the Korean people.

Samora Moises Machel, President of Mozambique, said in his message of greetings:

The Mozambique Liberation Front and the Cabinet of the People's Republic of Mozambique resolutely denounce the splitting manœuvres of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet regime.

The People's Republic of Mozambique considers that the Korean question should be solved only by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference.

The imperialists try harder to justify the arms race and keep Korea as a zone of war to vanquish peoples of other countries.

The Mozambique Liberation Front and the People's Republic of Mozambique support the just stand of the DPRK for reunification.

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Army, said that the convocation of the Conference is a clear manifestation of the solidarity of the world progressive lawyers and people with the Korean people in the just struggle to reunify the country in an independent and peaceful way.

The Political Bureau of the Office to the President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia, the Minister of Justice of the Cape Verde Islands and the Acting Foreign Minister of Laos sent messages of greetings to "the World Conference of Lawyers for Supporting the Korean People's Struggle for the Withdrawal of US Troops from South Korea and the Attainment of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country", warmly hailing its convocation.

The messages expressed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for national reunification and wished the Conference big success in its work.

Let Us Conduct in a World-wide Movement a Widespread Campaign for Exposing and Denouncing the Criminal Acts of the US Imperialists and S. Korean Puppet Clique

ACTION PROGRAMME

Adopted at the World Conference of Lawyers

"The World Conference of Lawyers for Supporting the Korean People's Struggle for the Withdrawal of US Troops from South Korea and the Attainment of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" held in Damascus, the capital of Syria, adopted its action programme, according to a report from Damascus.

The action programme reads:

"The World Conference of Lawyers for Supporting the Korean People's Struggle for the Withdrawal of US Troops from South Korea and the Attainment of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" held in Damascus from October 25 to 26, 1975 examined the situation created in Korea and recognized the necessity to further strengthen the joint struggle of the world people and lawyers to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

1. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers shall pay an attention to the Korean question at all regular meetings and emergency meetings and call a special meeting on Korea each time when it is required by the development of the situation.

2. In order to expand and develop the movement of solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of the country the International Association of Democratic Lawyers shall study and explain different legal aspects of the Korean question and set up an international committee of lawyers who have the duty to expose the policy of the US imperialists to keep Korea divided for ever.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers shall encourage the establishment of a national committee of solidarity with the Korean people in all countries.

3. The lawyers shall conduct in a world-wide movement a widespread campaign for exposing and denouncing the criminal acts of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who enacted fascist evil laws and are wantonly violating the civil rights of the south Korean people.

4. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers shall also unfold an extensive movement of solidarity with the Koreans in Japan to have their national rights reoognized and their elementary freedom respected.

The Conference entrusts the Secretariat of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers to study and take a step favourable to the implementation of this action programme.

"Full Support to the Three Principles and Five-Point Proposition of National Reunification Advanced by President KIM IL SUNG, Which Are So Important in Achieving the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea"

Report of Secretary General of IADL Made at World Conference of Lawyers (Gist)

Robert Dachet, Secretary General of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, made a report at the World Conference of Lawyers for Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country held in Damascus, according to a report from Damascus.

In the introduction of the report he said that the 30 year long foreign interference and the continued existence of the American armed forces in the south of the country have deprived the Korean people of their right to restore their land's integrity and national unity that was broken.

In accordance with the recommendation of its last conference, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers had to organize this World Conference of Lawyers specially devoted to the Korean question, he noted.

He remarked: We believe that this Conference can contribute to the consolidation of world solidarity with the Korean people and to the adoption of the just and peaceful solutions presented, decades ago, by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supported by a resolution proposed by 43 countries to the UN.

In "Part I: The Homogeneity of the Korean Nation, the Action Program for Its Independent and Peaceful Reunification", the reporter first pointed to "the historical and juristic bases".

For thousands of years, the Korean people have been living on a geographically demarcated land. The unity of its language and culture and its homogeneity are a determined and recognized fact.

All through its history, the unity of Korea and its people has been an undoubtable fact. The division of Korea into north and south began on September 8th 1945 when the American forces landed in south Korea and extended their occupation to all the territory of south Korea below the 38th parallel of latitude.

In line with the international law, the principle of the Korean unity and the right of the Korean people to reunify their country were so strongly argued for that those who opposed the facts were obliged to refer to them, he stated.

Touching upon "the will of the Korean people", he said that in the question of the reunification of Korea there is involved a decisive element, which is the will of the Korean people and its legitimate and profound aspirations for the reunification of its land.

The reporter quoted President Kim Il Sung as teaching: **"The position of the Government of our Republic with regard to the question of national reunification is clear. We hold that this question must be solved independently on democratic principles by peaceful means without any interference from outside forces."**

The reporter pointed out:

In line with these principles, the DPRK Government offered official propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country more than 130 times up to the time the dialogue began between the north and the south.

Pointing to the North-South Joint Statement and the propositions of the DPRK for carrying it out, he said that thanks to the policy of north-south negotiations clarified by President Kim Il Sung on August 6, 1971, the contact was achieved between the north and the south, which led to the publication of the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972.

The juristic aspects of this document from both national and international point of view are of great significance.

But the betrayal of the south Korean authorities to the agreed points of the North-South Joint Statement revealed the true colour of their "policy" more clearly.

On the contrary, the DPRK energetically conducted its activities for putting the principles of the North-South Joint Statement into force.

The south Korean authorities released their "special statement" defining their policy which is founded on "two Koreas", requesting their acceptance as members of the UN independently, attempting through this measure to divide Korea, he said, and added:

This was a striking challenge to the Korean people, and a shameless breach of the North-South Joint Statement and the principles of law.

He pointed out that President Kim Il Sung put forward the five-point program of national reunification to tide over the difficult situation created due to the machinations of the United States and the south Korean authorities and to achieve the reunification of the country.

This program, he stressed, is, indeed, in accord with the desire of the Korean people and the principles of law and the demand of the correct and realistic solution to the Korean question.

Recalling the "agreement unanimously adopted at the UN General Assembly on November 28, 1973", he went on:

This agreement carries a great juristic significance as it ascertains the legitimacy of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea free from outside intervention.

It also asserts that there is not any lawful basis in the United Nations that justifies the interference in Korea or the existence of foreign forces in south Korea with or without the helmet of the UN.

In "Part II: The Main Obstacle to Peaceful Reunification of Korea; the Foreign Interference and the Existence of US Forces in South Korea" the reporter exposed, first of all, the "30 years of open interference".

He pointed out:

In order to maintain peace in Korea and restore the legitimate right of the Korean people to reunification in full, it is necessary, first of all, to put an end to foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and the unlawful stationing of foreign troops in the south of this country.

The prolongation of the occupation of south Korea by the US forces is a violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Korea. Equally it is contrary to the principles of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the 4th July 1972 North-South Joint Statement.

It is strange to find that the United States that had then obliged the UN to cover its forces with the UN flag and sought year after year to maintain this coverage, suddenly declares that its troops present in south Korea are not within the "UN Forces".

Referring to the "pretext of 'defence'", the reporter denounced the sophistry of the US imperialists that the presence of their forces in south Korea is necessary for coping with "the threat of southward invasion from the north".

He continued:

In fact, if there were any threat in Korea, this would have been the result of the presence of the US troops in south Korea and of the political adventure of the south Korean authorities.

The withdrawal of the US troops occupying south Korea under the helmet of the "UN Forces" is not only a demand by the Korean people but also a demand by an ever increasing number of the countries of the world.

In "Part III: Suppression of Law in South Korea, Grave Violation of Human Rights by South Korean 'Regime', Instrument and Consequence of Foreign Interference", the reporter said that in recent years the international opinion has been unanimously denouncing the "regime" engaged in tyranny and oppression in south Korea. He noted that this "regime" is nothing but a product of the occupation of south Korea by the United States and its machinations.

He said that the role of the United States in the military coup d'etat that installed Pak Jung Hi in the south Korean "power" has been confirmed directly by the United States.

He exposed the unheard-of fascist suppression of the south Korean people by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The United States is offering "loans" and weapons to this "regime" and protecting this sanguinary and corrupt "regime", the reporter noted.

In "Part IV: The Attempts to Create 'Two Koreas' Contravene Principles of Law", the reporter noted: The Government of the United States, the south Korean authorities and the imperialist circles of Japan and some quarters linked with US imperialism have launched diplomatic manoeuvres to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the split of Korea.

A foreign government hurriedly proposed such a question as "the simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the United Nations" that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people do not support and that ignores the concord of the UN General Assembly on November 28, 1973. This is one more new striking instance of the interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people and a challenge to the UN Charter itself.

He declared that many countries supporting the DPRK resolutely reject the "two Koreas" plot.

In "Part V: The Content of the 43-nation Resolution and the Principles of the North-South Joint Statement", the reporter said:

In order to guarantee the basic rights of the Korean people and eliminate the tension in Korea and Asia, it is necessary to remove the obstacles contradictory to the 43-nation resolution and the principles of the North-South Joint Statement, and the source of tension.

The principles of the North-South Joint Statement and the five-point program put forward by the DPRK are the guarantee for solving the Korean question in conformity with the principles of law, the interests and demand of the Korean people and the establishment of a durable peace in Korea.

The basic obstacle in its realization is the continued interference of the United States and the presence of its troops in south Korea.

Therefore, it is important to strengthen the support of international opinion to the struggle of the Korean people and energetically wage the movement for supporting it by extensively propagating the proposals constantly adhered to by the DPRK, including the questions of removing the present military confrontation and easing the tension between the north and the south.

The IADL fully supports the three principles and five-point proposition of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung, which are so important in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In the concluding part, the reporter noted:

The question of Korea's peaceful reunification is not only a question of restoring the national rights of a people but a decisive question concerning the present international relations and peace in Asia and the world.

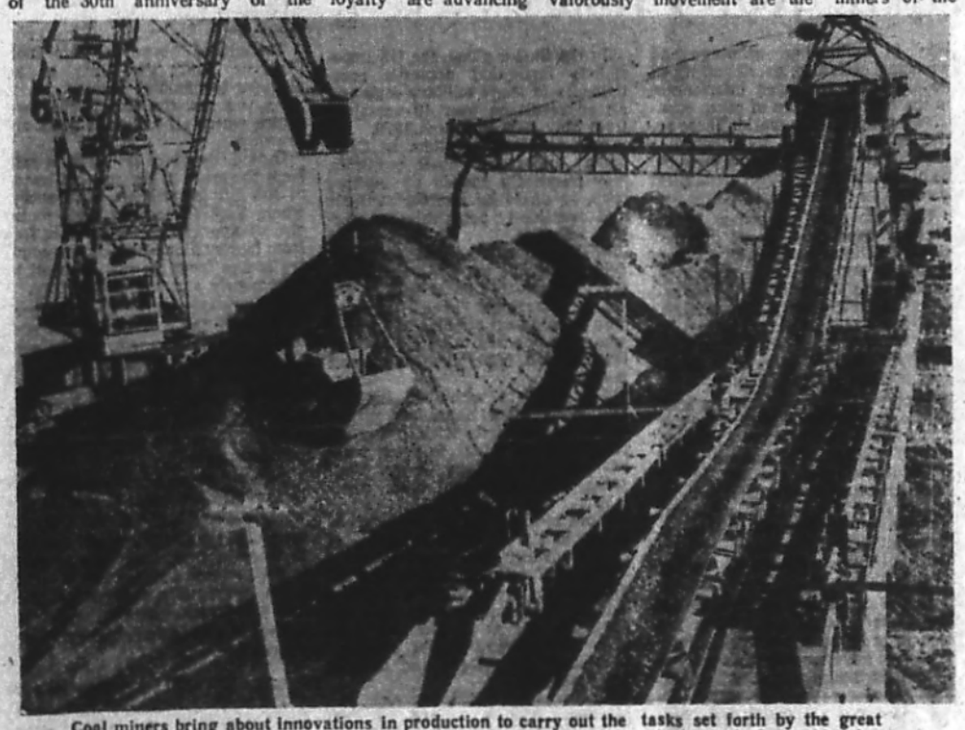
The struggle of the Korean people is part of the gigantic struggle in our times for achieving national liberation from imperialist domination. This struggle joins the irresistible trend of our times.

We must demand of the United States and the south Korean authorities to accept the reasonable proposals put forward for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question on the basis of respect for sovereignty, independence and people's dignity.

In Response to Call of the Great Leader Our Working People Continue to Advance toward a New, Higher Peak of Socialism

Upholding the historic report made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea the entire working people of our country with fervent passion of loyalty are advancing valorously towards a new, higher peak of socialism.

In the forefront of this onward movement are the miners of the Laureate Guard Double Chollima Komdok Mine. Sometime ago, they held a meeting to thoroughly carry out the programme set forth by the respected and beloved leader at the said commemoration. At the meeting they determined to top the plan for this year by 38 per cent by December 10 and finish the production preparations for the following year by the end of the year, and adopted an appeal to the factories and enterprises throughout the country, calling for the socialist emulation. Now they are bringing about great innovations in the struggle to carry into effect their resolve.



Coal miners bring about innovations in production to carry out the tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report to the commemoration of the 30th Party birthday

The workers of the Pukjung Machinery Plant, the September Textile Mill and the Ryongyang Mine have decided to carry out the yearly plan 1.3 times and are effecting a great upswing in production.

The entire working people are actively introducing new technology to increase production, while vigorously pushing forward the three major tasks of technical revolution.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The basic task of the technical revolution contronting our Party at present is to carry out the technical revolution with emphasis on the three major fields."

In hearty response to the teaching of the great leader the workers of the Kumsong Tractor Plant, one of the biggest tractor-producing centres in our country, have recently succeeded in establishing the comprehensive command system of production which is controlled by the industrial TV and the wire and wireless sets. The workers of the plant have accomplished the enormous and difficult task of designing, which would usually take three months to complete, in only twenty days. This they did by fully displaying the revolutionary stamina of self-reliance.

The drive for the technical revolution is also afoot in the field of the coal industry. These days have witnessed the completion of comprehensive mechanization of coal cutting in over 10 coal mines including the Ryongdae, Chonsong, Chuwon and Pungin coal mines.

Our coal miners infinitely faithful to the leader have completed in a short time the projects of installing mechanized stope supports, introducing a large-size belt-conveyer system along the sloping pits, installing telpherages, and many other projects.

By fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance implanted by the great leader they manufactured powerful mining facilities including combined tunnelling machines and rock drills of a new type by their own efforts and techniques. These machines have greatly contributed to comprehensively mechanizing the labour-consuming work in cutting faces—tunnelling, mining and haulage.

Brisk technical innovations are also observed in the shipbuilding industry. The workers of the shipyard where Comrade Pak Si Hyong works have recently built a 14,000-ton cargo ship "Osandok".

The workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex have produced 72 ore-carrying cars of 50-ton class by their own efforts in a short period.

The builders of the Taedonggang Power Station have created a new speed of construction.

They finished the cofferdam projects which would take several months to complete in only 20 days and are stepping up the speed of plugging the bottom of the foundation with concrete. The constructors and technicians there increased the speed of plugging concrete 4 times by introducing the prefabricated parts designed by their collective wisdom.

Kim Su Yon

One Teacher for Every 24 Students

One teacher for every 24 students—this figure was made public in a report to the Ryanggang Provincial People's Assembly which met some time ago.

In Ryanggang Province situated in the northern inland of the country, the education of the younger generation is developing to an ever higher stage under the warm blessed sunrays of the great leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught: **"If we are to establish new institutes of higher learning and increase various types of colleges and higher technical schools for worker-students, we need large numbers of teachers."**

Before liberation there were only a few schools in Ryanggang Province, a mountainous region. Today in the province there are 7 colleges and more than 560 schools of all levels, fruits of the paternal love and solicitude of the fatherly leader, at which students and children far more than one-third of the population study to their heart's content with nothing to desire more.

In order to bring the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader into fuller bloom, the province has set up such new colleges as the Hyesan First Normal College, the Hyesan Second Normal College and the Hyesan Teachers College, to train a large number of gifted students into teachers.

This year the province has trained three times as many teachers as in 1970. Thus it meets for itself its demand for kindergarteners and teachers of primary schools, senior middle schools and higher technical schools.

There are two teachers for 8 children in the Munnapyong village, Kapsan County, where cable repair workers of 15 households live and there are teachers of such subjects as the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung, national language, mathematics, music and physical culture at a school in the Kaljon village, Pujon-ri, Huchang County, for 30 or more children to bring them up into reliable reserves for communist construction fully prepared mentally, morally and physically.

A great many future teachers are now in the making at the colleges training teachers in the province.

The training of teachers is brisk not only in Ryanggang Province, but in all other provinces as well.

Sixty thousand new teachers were trained in our country between 1972 and 1974 to bring the total number of the teachers to more than 200,000, or one teacher for every 25 students.

With a definite priority given to the work of training teachers, the education of the younger generation will reach a higher level in the future in our country.

Formation of a National United Front for the Whole Country Is a Major Guarantee for Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification

In his historic report delivered at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the need to form a national united front for the whole country on the principle of great national unity as a means for carrying into effect the line of independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to reunify the country independently and peacefully, a national united front should be formed for the whole country on the principle of great national unity."

Forming a national united front through concerted efforts of all the patriotic forces in the north and the south is a major guarantee for the successful solution of the question of Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

The line for formation of a national united front for the whole country on the principle of great national unity is the most correct one emanating from the essence and national character of the Korean reunification question.

As is known, the question of Korea's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population from the foreign imperialists and establishing national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

That is why Korean reunification is the supreme task concerning the fundamental interests of our nation, being a task to meet the vital demand of our nation that wants to terminate the artificial national split caused by outside forces and achieve the complete reunification and independence of the country.

The reunification of Korea is also a national task which should be accomplished with the united strength of the entire Korean people independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles, free from any outside interference.

In order to prevent a national split and expedite the cause of reunification all the people, whether they live in the north or in the south, must unite their efforts as one, proceeding from the stand of loving the country and the nation.

Only in this way is it possible to end the 30-year-long colonial rule of US imperialism in south Korea, successfully frustrate the machinations of the separatists at home and abroad for perpetuation of our national division and solve the reunification problem in line with the will of the entire Korean people and their national interests.

Indeed, the line for forming a national united front for the whole country on the principle of great national unity advanced by the great leader is the most sagacious national salvation measure which makes it possible to achieve the cause of national reunification at an early date, getting over the present difficulties in its way.

In his report the leader clearly indicated the conditions for the formation of a national united front covering the whole country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Although we, the Communists, and the nationalists in south Korea live under different social systems and differ in ideologies and political views, there can be no contradiction between them as long as the reunification question is concerned."

The struggle of our people for national reunification is a struggle not between the Communists and the nationalists but between patriots and traitors and between the forces of national independence and the imperialist forces of aggression.

All those who love the country and the people and want national reunification can rally under the banner of national reunification apart from the differences in ideologies, ideals, social systems and religious beliefs.

Although the Communists in the north and the nationalists in the south differ in ideologies and political views, there can be no contradiction between them in the struggle to put an end to the US imperialist colonial rule and reunify the country.

Now when even countries and peoples with differing social systems are fighting in concert for a common goal, there can be no reason or ground for a nation of the same descent not to unite in the struggle for national reunification.

Moreover, we have precious experiences in the struggle through the united efforts of the whole nation. Upholding the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, our people formed a broad national united front under the banner of fatherland restoration in the past and defeated the robber Japanese imperialists, and in April 1948, representatives of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea got together and consulted about the national salvation measures to smash the US imperialists' scheme to rig up a puppet government in south Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in order to form a broad national united front covering the whole country, the north and the south should respect and have faith in each other and endeavour to find common denominators instead of differences.

We do not antagonize the nationalists in south Korea nor do we seek to force our ideology and social system on south Korea. We are ready to hold negotiations at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea on the reunification question, and to unite and collaborate with them for national reunification.

If the south Korean authorities truly wish national union and reunification, they must not stir up feelings of antagonism against the northern half of the Republic, loudly advocating "confrontation with the accompaniment of dialogue", "competition with the accompaniment of dialogue", and "coexistence with the accompaniment of dialogue". They must stop their "anti-communist" clamour, revoke the "anti-communist law" and desist from suppressing the Communists and patriots in south Korea, and change their "anti-communist" policy to the policy of alliance with communism.

When reconciling differences and finding common denominators as much as possible, our people can form a national united front for the whole country on the principle of great national unity and successfully accomplish the cause of national reunification.

Indeed, the great leader's line for forming a national united front for the whole country on the principle of great national unity is a sagacious save-the-nation measure for achieving the historic cause of national reunification in accordance with the wishes of the entire Korean people by firmly uniting all the patriotic and national independent forces in the north and the south. It is also a fair, reasonable and realistic measure acceptable to anyone who is truly concerned over the future of the country and the people.

The entire people of north and south Korea will form a national united front covering the whole country under the banner of independent, peaceful reunification and open up a bright vista for reunification.

Kim Dong Ok

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues Statement

If US Authorities Keep Resorting to Manoeuvres of Aggression and War against Northern Half of Republic, They Will Certainly Suffer Irretrievable, More Crushing and Ignominious Defeat

We resolutely hold that the United States, looking straight at the reality, must stop running wild, withdraw its aggression troops from south Korea at the earliest date and agree to replace the Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement.

So declares the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement made public on November 15 in connection with the fact that lately the bellicose elements of the United States and south Korea are intensifying war provocation manoeuvres as never before and further aggravating the situation in Korea, while reinforcing the military forces and speeding up war preparations full scale in south Korea against the northern half of the Republic.

Owing to the manoeuvres of the US ruling quarters and their lackeys, the danger of another war is daily increasing in Korea, the statement notes, and says:

At the instigation of their US overlords the south Korean authorities staged on the East Sea in October a "joint sea and landing operation exercise of the ground, naval and air forces and the 'homeland defence reserve forces'" in a simulated attack on and landing in the northern half of the Republic, by mobilizing a large number of south Korean troops and the so-called "homeland defence reserve forces".

In its wake, on November 7, a "joint mobile exercise of the naval and air forces" called "flood tide No. 2 operation" was staged on the South Sea, in which large-scale war exercises including a "guided missile launching test" were conducted.

These war exercises reportedly participated in by the commander of the US forces occupying south Korea who carries the signboard of the "UN commander" and all fascist bellicose elements of south Korea and "directly watched" by them.

Synchronizing with this, on November 8 the United States raised much ado, amassing many "B-52" strategic bombers in the "Kadena base" of Okinawa.

The commander of the US forces occupying south Korea had already worked out a "nine-day war plan" against our Republic and openly clamoured that he would have "B-52" strategic bombers in Okinawa make sorties under this plan in case a war breaks out.

The United States introduced lots of nuclear warheads and nuclear weapons into south Korea and has long kept them in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line with the aim of provoking a new war of aggression in Korea.

The madcap war preparations of the United States and the south Korean authorities can clearly be seen in the fact that the number of their Armistice Agreement violations from January to September this year amounted to over 21,500 cases and the US Congress recently decided to deliver 60 "F-5-E" and "F-5-F" fighters of the latest type and lots of other types of fighter planes and guided missiles to the south Korean authorities. The United States also decided to give south Korea 202.7 million dollars in military "aid" in the "fiscal" 1976.

The United States is stepping up the powder-reeking war preparations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a time when the First Committee of the 30th United Nations General Assembly adopted the resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. This is an outright challenge to the world's peaceloving peoples aspiring after the peaceful reunification of Korea, the statement notes, and continues:

This is part of the premeditated move of the US imperialists to heighten the tension in Korea to justify the US forces' occupation of south Korea and mislead the world public opinion calling for the withdrawal of the US forces and manufacture "two Koreas" to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The statement declares:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people vehemently denounce the United States' incessant war rackets in south Korea as a wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a criminal act obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and gravely jeopardizing the peace of Asia and the rest of the world.

All facts graphically prove that the US imperialists are the very ones who are sharpening the sword of aggression under the signboard of "peace" and seeking the permanent division of Korea under the cloak of "reunification".

The United States and its lackeys, however, should realize clearly that if they ignite a war again in Korea, they will not benefit from it.

If the US authorities keep resorting to the manoeuvres of aggression and war against the northern half of the Republic, paying no heed to the unanimous just demand of the Korean people and the world people, they will certainly suffer an irretrievable, more crushing and ignominious defeat, the statement warns.

Solidarity and Cooperation

On 58th Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution

☆ A Pyongyang meeting marking the 58th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held at the Moranbong Theatre on November 6.

A huge red flag bearing a portrait of V.I. Lenin was seen spread on the platform of the meeting hall.

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city were Comrades Chong Jun Gi and Kong Jin Tae and personages concerned. Invited to the meeting were Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and staff members of the Soviet embassy in Pyongyang, and members of the delegation of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and Soviet guests staying in our country.

Chi Chang Ik, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and the Soviet Ambassador made speeches at the meeting.

Meanwhile, commemorative meetings were also held in Chongjin and at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Du Hwan belongs.

Our country designated the period from November 7 to 13 as the Soviet film week on the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Protocols and Agreements Signed

☆ The Fourth Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was held in Pyongyang recently. A protocol of the Fourth Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the two countries was signed on November 10 at the end of the meeting. The protocol was signed by Comrade Kong Jin Tae on behalf of our side and by Comrade Franciszek Szlachcic, head of the Polish government delegation, on behalf of the Polish side.

☆ The 1975 protocol of the border railway meeting between our country and China was signed in Shenyang on November 3.

The protocol was signed by the heads of the railway delegations of our country and China on behalf of their respective countries.

☆ An air transport agreement was signed in Belgrade on November 6 between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The agreement was signed on behalf of our side by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Yugoslavia and on behalf of the Yugoslav side by the General Director of the Yugoslav Civil Aviation Bureau.

On the same day an air service agreement was signed in Belgrade between the aviation companies of the two countries.

☆ An air service agreement between the Korean and Ethiopian Aviation Companies was signed in Pyongyang on November 10.

One More Plot Worked Out by Agents of Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique in Japan

One more shameful plot worked out in Japan by agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" of the Pak Jung Hi clique with the connivance of the Japanese authorities was brought to light, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Disclosed recently was the criminal act of the puppet agents and their underlings who had carried on crafty and vicious, subversive manoeuvres against our country and Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), spreading many copies of forged documents signed by the bogus "Chominryon" ("Federation of Koreans in Japan for the Promotion of Democracy").

It was discovered that the case of forged documents aimed at wrecking Chongryon was masterminded by a group of nine agents including Hwang Tae Yun (deputy consul and second secretary of the south Korean puppet embassy in Tokyo), bossed by Pak Jae Gyong, an agent of the "Central Intelligence Agency" who is acting outwardly as "councillor" of the puppet embassy.

They are most vicious, professional puppet agents who crept into Japan in 1971 before the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case took place and have since been engaged in manoeuvres against Chongryon. In the "group for forging documents" there is a nine-member "special team" with Pak Jae Gyong, Hwang Tae Yun and certain An, who was enlisted in the "team" in April this year, as central figures.

In particular, Pak Jae Gyong watched and wirepulled south Korean journalists behind the scene when our sprinter Shin Gum Dan met her father in Tokyo at the time of the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, when our girl skater Han Pil Hwa failed to meet her brother at the time of the 1972 Winter Olympics due to the obstructionist manoeuvres of agents and during the recent general meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which was attended by the delegate of our country, too.

Pak Jae Gyong and Hwang Tae Yun are living under the same roof as they are engaged in the same job.

An is concealing his true colours, carrying a Japanese name, Mitsunari Ohara.

It was also exposed that these puppet agents used the "Horikawa printing house" run by Song Dae Ha residing in Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, as a place for printing forged documents for wrecking Chongryon.

The puppet agents printed forged documents in Kanagawa, not in Tokyo where printing houses are so many. This was because firstly, it was necessary for them to cover up their job and secondly, they considered that the "Horikawa printing house" run by Song Dae Ha, a Korean resident under the influence of "Mindan" (the "ROK Residents Association in Japan"), is trustworthy, for it prints the organ of the Kanagawa prefectural organization of "Mindan" and various other propaganda materials.

Up until eight years ago Song Dae Ha managing the "Horikawa printing house" had been a driver at the puppet embassy in Tokyo. He earned money there and opened the printing house with it.

The "Horikawa printing house" recently printed forged documents and delivered them to Pak Jae Gyong on November 4. Four forged documents were published there. After printing fifth forged document, the agents put nearly 3,500 copies into mail boxes on the Kanjo highway No. 7 and other streets on the night of November 5.

When one plot miscarried, they hatched another plot, persistently scheming to wreck the Chongryon organization.

In face of the resolute struggle of the Chongryon organization and compatriots under it who are indignant at and highly vigilant against such plots, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique found it impossible to attain any foul aim by the old method of forging "Rodong Sinmun" or "Reminiscences." Therefore, this year they rigged up a bogus organization called "Chominryon" and spread among compatriots in Japan forged documents under its name opposing our Republic and Chongryon.

To conceal the fact that "Chominryon" was trumped up by themselves, these agents had their reptile newspapers in south Korea and Japan and the Radio "Meari" (echo) of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique engaged in a smear campaign against the northern half of the Republic report forged documents first to make it appear that they were "truth" and "Chominryon" had some connections with Chongryon.

Choson Sinbo, a Korean daily published in Japan, exposing such acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet agents on November 7, stressed:

The recent manoeuvres carried on with the puppet embassy as a base to wreck Chongryon are an outright challenge and an unbearable insult to the entire Korean people who aspire after the reunification of the country and the world progressive people who love peace.

The Japanese authorities are also to blame for the recent case because they, far from controlling the acts of the agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" which were so pungently denounced by the world people after the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case, connived at the activities of the agents which have become all the more unscrupulous.

The forgery of documents under the name of "Chominryon" by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who stoop to any infamy is nothing but the last kick of the doomed.

Cho Jung Shin

Korea's Reunification Must Be Realized on the Three Principles of National Reunification

Delegations to the World Congress for International Women's Year Issue Joint Statement

The delegations of third world countries including Algeria, Togo, Somalia, Guinea and Tanzania and of various other countries, the delegation of the Palestinian Women's Organization and delegations of regional organizations, 31 in all, which had attended the recent World Congress for International Women's Year held in Berlin made public a joint statement supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, according to a report from Berlin.

The joint statement said:

We manifest firm solidarity with the Korean people and women in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, expressing deep sympathy with them who are undergoing all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings owing to the division of the country and the nation.

The last 30 year long developments in Korea show that Korea's reunification cannot be realized as long as the US imperialists' rule over south Korea and the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of Korea continue.

Therefore, considering that an end should be put to all forms of intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and the Korean people's right to self-determination be ensured for the attainment of the reunification of Korea on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, we firmly demand that the "United Nations Command" be dissolved and all foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea without delay.

At the same time, we consider that it is necessary to replace the instable Armistice Agreement by a stable peace agreement to ensure a durable peace in Korea.

We vehemently condemn the new war provocation manoeuvres and fascist repression by the present south Korean authorities backed by the US imperialists and hold that the south Korean rulers should at once cease war preparations against the peaceloving Democratic People's Republic of Korea and stop the barbarous suppression of the south Korean people fighting for national reunification, democratic freedom and right to existence.

(KCNA)

Japanese Side Must Not Abuse Our Humanitarian Steps

These days some official personalities of Japan, distorting the truth of the incident of the Japanese ship "Shosei Maru" that occurred in the territorial waters of our country, are heaping slanders on us. They have gone so far as to utter an absurdity that they will take "measures" in conjunction with the incident.

Timing with this, the captain of "Shosei Maru," having inverted what he said thus far, is denying the fact that the ship intruded into the territorial waters of our country.

This cannot be construed otherwise than a very queer thing.

As already known, the incident took place owing to the Japanese ship's trespassing on our territorial waters.

At his interview with reporters of our country on September 10 and 11, Mikio Tagawa, captain of "Shosei Maru", admitted himself that their ship had entered deep into our territorial waters at the time of the incident's occurrence and that our coastal patrol boat, turning around the place near "Shosei Maru," kept signalling it to stop its infiltration and tell its nationality and even opened fire threatening it, but because they escaped without complying with the request, some casualties occurred. He also admitted that the responsibility for this rests with himself as the captain.

The fact that "Shosei Maru" had illegally infiltrated deep into the territorial waters of our country was also admitted by crewmen of this ship at a recent press conference after their return to Japan.

The organ concerned of our Republic announced that the crew of "Shosei Maru" apologized for their crimes and earnestly asked for leniency and that considering the relations of friendship and amity between the peoples of Korea and Japan our side sent them back to Japan along with the ship and took a series of humanitarian steps.

Such is a truthful picture of how the "Shosei Maru" incident happened. Nevertheless, some official personalities of Japan now deliberately reverse black and white. This bespeaks that behind their artifice is an attempt to use the incident for their foul political ends.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In recent years, the US imperialists have still more intensified their subversive activities and coup d'etat manoeuvres against the newly independent states. By bribing and whipping up the reactionaries, the US imperialists seek to pit them against the progressive forces and sway certain newly independent countries to the Right."

Today the US imperialists are making desperate attempts to regain their lost ground. To this end, they are indulging in subversive activities and coup d'etat manoeuvres against the newborn independent countries and other countries which follow the path of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Central Intelligence Agency takes a hand in all criminal activities, from planning to execution.

Headquarters of Devils

The CIA's machinery, staff and equipment for subversive activities and coup d'etat manoeuvres are on a fabulous scale.

In more than 30 cities in the United States—Chicago, New York, San Francisco, etc.— the CIA has its branches. They are functioning under the guise of private firms and public organizations. Besides, it has tens of affiliated organizations such as "security bureau" and "information bureau for defence".

CIA, Hotbed of Crimes

Embassy, information service centre, trading company, church, "charitable" institution, research institute, restaurant, publishing house, news agency, broadcasting station and hospital established throughout the world serve as its branches. These apparatuses are staffed with huge numbers of trained personnel.

According to the secret testimony given a few years ago by McCone, the then Director of the CIA, the number of CIA members amounts to 200,000 and 100,000 of them are active abroad. When the spies employed on the actual ground are included, secret agents active in foreign countries number hundreds of thousands.

The number of scientists working at the CIA Headquarters is enough to operate a university.

The 50 per cent of the staff of US embassies, "aid corps" and information service centres in different countries are under the pay of the CIA. In some places the figure exceeds 70 per cent.

Large sums of money totalling 8,000-10,000 million dollars are spent on the maintenance of this agency every year to commit all sorts of crimes.

Crime Records

The US imperialists do not hesitate in conducting sabotage and wrecking activities, overthrowing of governments and open interference in the internal affairs of other countries throughout the world. These activities are guided by robber-like logic: "the United States has the right to conduct secret activities everywhere in the world".

Here are some examples: In the postwar days they rigged up reactionary military coup d'etat on more than 100 occasions in newborn independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In Latin America the figure stands at more than 30. The military coup staged in Chile in September 1973 was also the direct product of the CIA plot.

Proof of this is provided by a US reptile publication which revealed: From 1970 to 1973 the CIA spent some 8 million dollars on underground activities against Allende and these funds were used with the approval of the 40-man committee, a machinery for controlling information-gathering activities, with Secretary of State Kissinger as its chairman.

It is a customary practice for US imperialism to set the CIA in motion in order to overthrow the progressive governments that go against its liking.

In the Sudan alone, the US imperialists instigated domestic reactionaries to stage military coup and armed revolt on over 10 occasions from May 1969 to March 1970.

Asia was no exception. In Cambodia and many other countries, they frequently cooked up military coup by direct or indirect methods and ceaselessly perpetrated subversive activities.

"Kill opponents"—under this murderous doctrine the CIA resorted to every conceivable nasty trick to expel or assassinate heads of state, high government officials and others who were opposed to or did not follow the US imperialist aggressive policy.

Che Guevara who died in 1965 and many other noted personages were victims of its trick. Many attempts were made to assassinate heads of state in Cuba, Guinea, Tanzania, the Sudan and other countries.

More recently the US imperialists began to stretch out their tentacles to Zaire which is advancing along the path of anti-imperialism and independence under the wise leadership of President Mobutu. As they regarded her as a thorn in their side, they hatched a plot to stage a military coup there and murder her President.

The US imperialists do not hesitate to kill even their pawns who were carefully groomed by them, if necessary.

The end of the puppet Ngo Dinh Diem in South Viet Nam is an eloquent testimonial to this.

As you see, the CIA is the very centre where all nefarious plots are brewing.

Indeed, no place on earth is safe from the reach of the crooked hands of the US imperialists. And everywhere they stretch out their tentacles of aggression, no place is free from human bloodshed and no country is free from the infringement of sovereignty and national dignity.

All this shows that the US imperialists are the most inveterate enemy and common enemy of the people of the world—the imperialists who trample down the desire of mankind loving peace and progress.

But the time has gone never to return when the US imperialists could act at will.

Today the awakened people of the third world are quick to see the US imperialists' wrecking activities and coup d'etat manoeuvres and frustrate them in time. They are advancing with surer strides toward building a new society, independent, rich and prosperous, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Yun Hae Ik

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